

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1898.

TWO CENTS.

THE ORDEN PUBLICO ON A STRIKE

A State of Disorder Provoked by General Arolas.

ORDERS ARE DISOBEYED

The Regulars Refuse to Fire on the Orden Publico When Ordered to do so by General Arolas—General Solano Acts as Peacemaker—A Cowardly Attack Made Upon an Unarmed Member of the Orden Publico—The Society Dissolved. More Trouble Threatened.

Havana, Nov. 11 (via Key West, Fla., Nov. 14).—The mutiny of the Orden Publico forces which for two days threatened the peace of this city, has resulted in the dissolution of that body today when, after the payment of some arrears and the promise of a full liquidation, the revolting troops laid down their arms. Captain General Blanco then ordered all the foot and mounted regiments of the Orden Publico to be disbanded, that organization ceasing to exist from this date.

As originally planned, it was intended that the mutiny should have been extended to the Guardia Civil and the artillery regulars, and it would in that event have assumed much graver importance and might perhaps have inaugurated a reign of terror and bloodshed in the island.

For some time past the uprising of the troops in consequence of the non-receipt of their pay has been feared. Not only is their pay owing for months, and in some cases for years, but the reserve pay of the soldiers, which is due since the date of their enlistment, which were looked upon by them as sacred, have been appropriated or stolen, as the men say, by the government, which now turns a deaf ear to their protests.

What amount this reserve pay reaches it is impossible to estimate, but it is known that it aggregates millions. This is what has been precipitating riots, causing mutiny here, impelling the men to insubordination at Havana, and which may yet give rise to further widespread disturbances in the island.

AROLAS BLAMED. The Havana mutiny which was started yesterday was precipitated by General Arolas, the military governor of the city, whose fierce temper and brutal treatment of officers is the source of daily spreading discontent. At midnight on Wednesday General Arolas, in the presence of a battalion of regular infantry, having been apprised of the intention of the troops to join in the mutiny and demand their pay, surprised the artillery outposts, stationed along the Vedado road, including the Santa Clara and Reina Mercedes batteries, disarmed them and placed them under surveillance.

The next morning (Thursday) the third company of Orden Publico, numbering about 150 men, drew up on the Plaza de Armas, and demanded their overdue pay. The men were ordered to retire but refused. General Arolas, who arrived on the scene almost simultaneously, in an excess of rage, lifted his baton of office and savagely attacked some of the onlookers, seriously hurting a government employe who had rushed out of the palace from curiosity.

By this time the Plaza de Armas was filled with wildly excited crowds who loudly condemned and cursed General Arolas. At that period of the excitement, the Orden Publico with fixed bayonets, assumed an attitude of deep hostility toward General Arolas, whom the men considered responsible for the disgraceful way in which they had been treated. That moment General Solano, Captain General Blanco's chief of staff, appeared at the palace door and commanded the attention of the men. He addressed them in a conciliatory tone, upbraided them for their insubordination, and commended the ill-advised course they were pursuing.

SOLANO A PEACEMAKER. Then placing himself at their head General Solano himself marched the men back to their quarters, where he again addressed them, promising them they would be paid Thursday.

The day passed quietly without any further incident until dusk. The mutinous Orden Publico had then learned that General Arolas had called over 4,000 regulars in from the suburbs. Believing that General Arolas meant to disarm them, the Orden Publico again left their quarters, and lined up in the street opposite the armory, ready to offer resistance if necessary.

Shortly after midnight, General Arolas, at the head of the regulars and preceded by a band of music playing national airs, arrived before the Orden Publico quarters, where he halted. Before him stood the mutinous Third company, grim and silent. Turning to the men General Arolas reminded them they were regulars and veterans, not mere policemen, as they had been tauntingly referred to. The Orden Publico then gave three cheers for Spain and the army, which were justly answered. To the disgust of General Arolas, however, eight on the heels of these "vivas" the regulars cheered their comrades and the Orden Publico answered in turn.

confering with them for a few minutes, he left for the palace, accompanied by his staff and seven officers. A COWARDLY ATTACK. About two blocks from the scene of the mutiny General Arolas' party came upon an innocent and unsuspecting member of the Orden Publico, who was unarmed, and with a fury General Arolas drew his sword and savagely attacked the man, inflicting on him several wounds from which the victim of the assault died this morning.

In the mix-up Lieutenant Matt, General Arolas' adjutant, and his head cut off, supposedly by General Arolas' sword, as it was the only one drawn. Towards 11 o'clock General Arolas, who had been informed that further uprisings had taken place among other companies of the Orden Publico, returned to where he had left the troops and ordered them away, leaving a guard stationed in the building adjoining and facing the barracks of the Orden Publico, who by this time had been persuaded by their own officers to withdraw without their quarters.

Towards midnight most of the regiments of the Orden Publico, both cavalry and infantry, throughout the city, had mutinied and turned out, fully armed, into the streets. General Arolas, with the regulars, met them at the Calzada del Monte, where a repetition of the earlier incidents occurred, the troops again refusing to obey orders to fire when commanded to do so.

A conference they took place between the officers and the men, and the mutineers disbanded and retired for the night. At 2 o'clock the following morning General Arolas ordered the troops to retire to their quarters and hold themselves in readiness for any emergency.

ORDEN PUBLICO DISBANDED. The palace was heavily guarded all night, and extreme precautions were taken to deal with a possible general revolt. The night, however, passed without any further untoward incident, bringing about today, the result before mentioned, namely, the disbanding of the Orden Publico forces.

The city today continues to be patrolled by regulars who are quartered in the principal thoroughfares, parks and squares of this city. This uprising which has been settled on the only possible basis, that of cash, affords a palpable illustration of the utter demoralization of even the army, where the officers have lost entire control of the troops. Although the possibility of further uprisings is scouted among the military authorities, there is reason to believe that trouble is anticipated among the Guardia Civil, artillery and even other regular forces, as proved by the fact that the troops continue to be confined to their quarters, and that the city of Havana is practically in a state of siege.

Last night the Guardia Civil outposts stationed at Arroyo Pupo, Jesus del Monte Calvario and Managua, on the outskirts of Havana, numbering about 200 men, gave indications of an intention to follow the example of the Orden Publico and come to the captain general's palace to make a demonstration against the withholding of their pay.

The military authorities as a measure of precaution, sent a battalion of regulars to the barracks, and a similar detachment to the barracks of the Guardia Civil barracks in Havana, no communication being allowed between the two detachments being allowed.

The United States and Spanish joint commission will hold a joint session on Wednesday morning to determine definitely the limits regarding property which the Spaniards may remove and dispose of.

Colonel Livermore will sail for New York tomorrow by the Ward line Steamer. Colonel Thompson and Colonel Ray will leave on Wednesday for Tampa.

MRS. THATCHER'S REPORT.

Presented as Superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors. St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 14.—At the Woman's Christian Temperance union convention today Mrs. Ellen Thatcher presented a report as superintendent of work among soldiers and sailors, including a summary of the canteen work in the soldiers' homes throughout the country. She interspersed her summary with incidents and illustrations of the work.

The soldiers' and sailors' department banner was awarded to the Pennsylvania delegation. Mrs. Thatcher introduced resolutions against the canteen which were unanimously adopted. A letter from Lady Henry Somerset, dated Oct. 24, 1898, was read by the secretary, expressing a desire for peace, as a monument to Miss Willard, aiming for peaceful outcome of all controversies, frankly giving the opinions of Miss Willard on the Temple. Miss Willard feared the plan of the Temple was being taken up by the secretary, expressing a desire for peace, as a monument to Miss Willard, aiming for peaceful outcome of all controversies, frankly giving the opinions of Miss Willard on the Temple.

Expelling the Jews. London, Nov. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "Beside the large expulsion of Danes from Northern Schleswig during the last fortnight, many Christian Jews and Polish Jews have been expelled from Breslau, as well as Dutchmen from Gronau, Westphalia. The cause is not known, but it is believed the expulsions were instigated by Dr. Von Meinel, Prussian minister of finance with a view of provoking discontent that would serve as a pretext for more severe measures against aliens."

War Against Scalpers. Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—Prominent railroad officials connected with the passenger departments of the New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Big Four, Pennsylvania and Central and Western passenger associations are in conference here today. The subject of the meeting is said to be war against scalpers.

Funeral of Mrs. Jessup. Special to The Scranton Tribune. Montreal, Pa., Nov. 14.—The funeral of Mrs. H. C. Jessup, who died on Saturday, was held this afternoon. Rev. E. A. Warriner, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal church, officiated in the absence from town of Rev. Dr. A. L. Benton, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Jessup was a member.

Supreme Court Decisions. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15.—The state supreme court handed down the following decisions today: Mott vs. Consumers' Water company; common pleas, Susquehanna, affirmed.

Pennsylvania Pensions. Washington, Nov. 15.—These Pennsylvania pensions have been issued: Original—Emma Buchanan, Ashley, Luzerne, \$3. Special—Nov. 5, Hiram Goodno, Bradford, \$12.

WAR TAX WILL NOT BE ABOLISHED

There Will Be No Tariff Revision.

The Washington Post Responsible for the Statement—No Extra Session—Mr. Dingley Interviewed. The Military Administration.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Washington Post states that the war tax will not be abolished at the coming short session of congress, and that there will be no revision of the tariff whatever. It bases this announcement on the positive statement made today by Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, who, in an interview, says: "The government will need for some time all the revenue produced by the war taxes. During the month of October the war expenditures exceeded the war revenue by some \$14,000,000, and this month they will be \$10,000,000 in excess. This being the case there will be no change in this fiscal year. The war revenue act will continue in force and unchanged except perhaps in a few minor administrative features for at least a year longer."

"It is hardly necessary to add," continued Mr. Dingley, "that there will be no revision of the tariff, although I have seen some statement to the effect that such a revision is contemplated. The session is limited to three months," continued Mr. Dingley, "and that short period will be mainly occupied in passing the appropriation bills, in enacting new laws for the regular army and in deciding upon the legislation necessary for the government of Hawaii. In addition to these important matters, the usual number of routine matters will arise. From the present outlook the session will be well under way before the treaty of peace with Spain will be laid before the senate, and the ratification of that document may not be accomplished long before the fourth of March arrives."

NO EXTRA SESSION. "Will that necessitate an extra session?" "It is of course impossible," said Mr. Dingley, "to know what will arise between the first of December and the fourth of next March, but so far as the present outlook can form a basis for judgment, I should say that no extra session will be necessary or desirable, unless some new question should arise. In the first place, we shall not know until the treaty of peace has been ratified what new possessions we are to have and what legislation is necessary for them, and even then we will be in no position to act intelligently. I think that the military administration ought to be continued for at least a year longer. Military administration means the maintenance of order, the establishment of sanitary regulations, the giving of assistance to those who may need it. It is not a question of chaos and anarchy, but of time to determine the wisest legislation. Time always enlightens, and certainly when congress meets at its regular session in December of next year we will be much better equipped to consider the proper method of dealing with our new possessions."

"For my part," added Mr. Dingley, "I hope the territory to be added will be no larger than is absolutely necessary. I realize that in some cases it may be easier to hold that it will be to let it go, but I think that I hope that the senate will provide for the acquisition of a minimum amount of territory."

TOLBERT'S TRIALS.

The Postmaster at McCormick Has an Interview with the President. Washington, Nov. 14.—R. L. Tolbert, whose family suffered so much in the South Carolina riots, had a long interview with President McKinley this afternoon. With Mr. Tolbert were three refugees from that state. They are J. M. Collins, postmaster at Ninety-Six; James W. Tolbert, postmaster at McCormick; and R. L. Henderson. It is claimed that the mob ran James W. Tolbert away, but permitted his wife to continue the postoffice. She is his assistant. Mr. Tolbert said that R. L. Henderson had been taken away from the bedside of his dead mother, and was not permitted to attend her funeral. All of the men are followers of the Tolbert family.

Mr. Tolbert refused to disclose the object of his conference with the president. It is said that he made a request for interference from the White House and his party went to the postoffice department to confer with Postmaster General Smith.

WAR INVESTIGATION.

Commission Hears of the Condition of Affairs at Camp Thomas. Washington, Nov. 14.—General Breckinridge, Dr. Huldekooper and Major Knox were before the war investigating commission today. General Breckinridge's testimony dealt with conditions at Camp Thomas, of which he was for a time in command, and he took occasion to say that but for the change that was made previous to the war requiring inspector generals in the field to report to the adjutant general instead of the inspector general, the condition of the camps now being developed by the commission would have been developed three months ago.

Governor Woodbury has returned from Vermont and sat with the commission today. Pittsburgh, Nov. 14.—Eddie Gardner and Mark Kerwin fought a rather unexciting contest at Scranton, Pa., Saturday had possibly the better of the fight in aggressiveness, but not enough to secure the decision.

The Alicante Sails. Havana, Nov. 15.—The Alicante with 900 members of the Orden Publico and 75 officers, left for Matanzas, the regular forces, sailed this afternoon.

Tame Ten Rounds. Pittsburgh, Nov. 14.—Eddie Gardner and Mark Kerwin fought a rather unexciting contest at Scranton, Pa., Saturday had possibly the better of the fight in aggressiveness, but not enough to secure the decision.

Steamship Arrivals. New York, Nov. 14.—"Corrad" and "Napier" arrived from Genoa and Naples, New York, arrived. "Southampton" arrived from Genoa, Southampton-Arthur, New York, via Cherbourg for Bremer.

Victim of the Collision. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 14.—Daniel E. Price, engineer of one of the locomotives in collision on the Lehigh Valley railroad early last Friday morning, died this evening of his injuries. His home was in Easton, Pa.

Belgians Capture Boer. London, Nov. 15.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: "We are solemnly informed from the Congo Free State that the Belgians have captured Boer, a Dutchman, about 90 miles north of Helof, on the White Nile."

German Army to Be Increased. Berlin, Nov. 15.—The semi-official papers announce that the German army will be gradually increased by about fifteen thousand men.

Weather Forecast. Washington, Nov. 15.—Forecast for Thursday: For Eastern States, fair to clear, Tuesday with light easterly winds, Wednesday, fair and sunny.

FIRE AT DAWSON.

The Breaking of a Lamp Causes a 500,000 Blaze.

Skagway, Alaska, Nov. 7, via Victoria, B. C., Nov. 11.—Returning Klondikers arriving in this city today bring the news that the city of Dawson has been visited by a \$500,000 fire, in which forty buildings were burned, including the new post office building and some of the best buildings in the city. The fire took place on the morning of October 16. It started in the Greenree and spread to a row between two women of the town. Belle Mitchell threw a lighted lamp at another woman. The lamp broke, the oil spread and in a few minutes the building was on fire. The fire started at 5:20 a. m. The fire of a year ago was caused by the same woman, who threw a lamp at a man with whom she had a quarrel. A month ago she tried to burn her own place on Third avenue in Dawson by throwing a lamp at a woman, and nearly caused a conflagration by again losing her temper and sending another lighted lamp.

The news of the conflagration was brought by several of the miners who arrived in this city. The steamer left Dawson October 20, and twenty through passengers reached Bennett yesterday morning. At the time the fire alarm sounded, a wind was blowing down the Yukon and the people at once saw that it would require quick work to save the town from total destruction. The post office was the next building south of the Greenree and the mail matter, which was in the mail matter, was quickly done. Although nearly all the mail is saved, it is in great confusion. All that remains to show where formerly forty buildings stood are a few blackened logs, and the town was saved from total destruction by the fire engine. If it had not been that about 2,000 men turned out and worked like Trojans, with wet blankets, buckets of water and axes and aided in the work of the fire apparatus, the whole town would have gone up in smoke.

The Klondiker Nugget says that the losses will be difficult to estimate, but a list is given out of individual losses which foot up \$500,000. "There is no insurance at Dawson and the loss falls entirely on the individuals. The mounted officers are investigating the origin of the fire. It was at first thought that the fire was incendiary, but this idea has been entirely dispelled. The miners now in Skagway left Dawson on the steamer Ora, and at White Horse transferred to the steamer Olive May and came to Bennett. From White Pass they came to this city on the railroad, which is running two trains daily between this city and the pass. Very little was done in the city since the fire, which is remarkable at this time of the year. The Ora is the last steamer of the season. It is said there is not enough lumber and window glass in Dawson to rebuild the burned district, and that the city will have to live in tents for the rest of the winter."

GASTON ESCAPES.

The Murderer Volunteer Is Let Out of Prison by Mistake.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 14.—Private Gaston, of the Eighth Illinois volunteer, colored, who was recently court-martialed for a murderous assault on a corporal of the regiment and sentenced to the military prison, was released about three days ago by the warden of the city jail who mistook him for another man. All efforts to recapture him have proved futile. It is believed that he has reached the northern part of the island.

SUGAR WILL BE HIGHER.

Price Will Be Advanced in All Trades. New York, Nov. 14.—The Tribune says today: "The American Sugar Refining company yesterday (Monday) advanced the price of all grades of domestic refined sugars 1/2 cent a pound, this move being promptly followed by the independent refiners. This increase makes the price of granulated 51 cents a pound, of 484 cents net, exclusive of trade discounts, and is the first general advance since the beginning of the cutting of prices between the American Sugar Refining company and the outside refiners. On Oct. 27, B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the National and Mollenhauer companies, advanced their rates on hard grades 1/2 cent a pound, making their price for granulated 51 cents, but they subsequently put the price back to the old figure."

Spain Off the Maps.

Madrid, Nov. 14.—Aragon has now joined with the other provinces in demanding the abolition of the Rites of the Inquisition, which subject a Catalan deputacion was received in audience by the queen regent today. The Aragonais, in presenting their demands, point out that the Anglo-Saxons of America sided by the Anglo-Saxons of Europe have obliterated half of Spain from the maps."

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN.

Major Taylor, the Crack Colored Cyclist, Passes Windie. Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—Major Taylor, the crack colored cyclist, today broke another world's record on the board track at Woodside park. He rode for the third of a mile record of 39 1/5 seconds made by Willie Windie at Chillicothe, O., in the fall of 1895, and was successful in his first attempt. Taylor had a record of 39 1/2 seconds for another quarter mile race, and a record of 39 1/2 seconds for a half mile race. He was 3 o'clock when he went off on his race against time and a strong breeze was blowing down the bank stretch.

The pace was to all appearance perfect, but was not fast enough for the colored wonder, who urged the riders to go faster. The pace set carried him the third of a mile in 29 1/5, breaking Windie's world's record of 39 1/5. Later Taylor tried for the three-fourths of a mile figures, of 1:10, held by J. S. Johnson, but the best he could do was 1:11.

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Suicide of a Bookkeeper.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Abbot Front, bookkeeper of the Ritz hotel, committed suicide today by jumping from the Aqueduct bridge. The body was recovered. Front had held the position of bookkeeper of the Ritz hotel, for several years, and was well known to the traveling public. Insomnia is assigned as the cause for suicide.

Germany and the Philippines.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—A high official of the German foreign office asserts that no communications or negotiations have occurred between powers regarding the Philippine question, Germany, he says, has only commercial interests to protect there.

SPAIN WILL NOT AGREE

Will Not Cease Philippines on Our Conditions.

Unless Greater Compensation Is Allowed the Spanish Peace Commission Will Break Off Its Negotiations—Joint Session Postponed Until Wednesday—The President Expects Peace to Be Concluded Substantially When Congress Meets.

Paris, Nov. 14.—It has been decided that there will be no joint session of the peace commissioners today. Secretary Moore, of the United States commission, received from Secretary Ojeda, of the Spanish commission, this morning a note saying that the Spanish commissioners had found it impossible to prepare their memorandum for presentation today, and asking if the United States commissioners would be inconvenienced by making the late arrival from Madrid of expected date. The Spaniards should request that the next meeting be deferred until Wednesday. Secretary Moore replied that the American commissioners were quite ready to accommodate the Spanish commissioners in this matter and the joint session was practically deferred until Wednesday next.

Importance is attached to this delay, it being regarded as indicating that the Spanish commissioners are preparing for a final stand in these negotiations, and it may now be definitely announced that the Spaniards here will not sign a treaty of peace which yields to Spain no more from the Philippine islands than has thus far been offered or indicated by the Americans.

ATTITUDE OF SPANIARDS.

This attitude of the Spaniards is explained by the fact that the members of the Spanish commission have political alliances and personal responsibilities to constituents and the national creditors of Spain which restrict them to certain lines, which are as far as the ministry at Madrid cares to go. It is pointed out that if the five Spanish commissioners here signed a treaty yielding the Philippine islands to the United States without lessening Spain's debt in an appreciable degree they could not return home with the prospect of any political future before them and possibly would be in danger of violence at the hands of many of their countrymen.

At the next meeting of the commission the Americans will learn the definite attitude of Spain on any proposition thus far made. The Spaniards, however, in this presentation will not declare all negotiations closed. They insist that the history of the Spanish over the Philippine Islands is beyond question, but will announce Spain's readiness to yield that sovereignty for an adequate equivalent and will then invite negotiations under the Spanish construction of the protocol. The American commissioners, on their part, will communicate their final attitude to the Spaniards, but the Americans are expected, at a future meeting, to present a carefully prepared conclusion of their contention and conditions. Should they be no different from those already presented, the time will then have arrived when Spain will declare herself helpless though steadfast, and will await the next step of the United States, whatever it may be. Thus Spain will be able to say to her creditors that she has done her utmost and that the issue must rest between them and the United States.

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Price Will Be Advanced in All Trades. New York, Nov. 14.—The Tribune says today: "The American Sugar Refining company yesterday (Monday) advanced the price of all grades of domestic refined sugars 1/2 cent a pound, this move being promptly followed by the independent refiners. This increase makes the price of granulated 51 cents a pound, of 484 cents net, exclusive of trade discounts, and is the first general advance since the beginning of the cutting of prices between the American Sugar Refining company and the outside refiners. On Oct. 27, B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the National and Mollenhauer companies, advanced their rates on hard grades 1/2 cent a pound, making their price for granulated 51 cents, but they subsequently put the price back to the old figure."

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Fair, Northwesterly Winds.

1 General-Serious Army Disorders in Havana. 2 General-News from Pittston, Financial and Commercial. 3 Local-Board of Control Departs from an Old Precedent. 4 Editorial. 5 Local-Narrow Escape of Two Young Women. Lackawanna Township Citizens Will Act. 6 Local-West Scranton and Suburban. 7 News Around Scranton. 8 Local-First Report of the Grand Jury.

THE TRIP TO THE SOUTH.

Thomas Kernan, of Company G, Injured at Harrisburg. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14.—The Second section of the Thirteenth regiment, comprising Companies D, B and G, passed through Baltimore at 2 p. m. All on board were well, excepting Thomas Kernan, chief of Company G, who was struck by a switch on leaving Harrisburg, receiving a bad cut over the right eye and a slight injury to his left hand. He was treated by Dr. Blanchard and is doing nicely at this writing.

FAREWELL TO MR. SANBORN.

Was Conducted Last Night at the Rescue Mission. At the Rescue Mission last night a farewell reception was tendered to the retiring superintendent, Mr. Sanborn. John Hendsey, who comes from Waterbury, Conn., was present and was given a most cordial greeting. In the audience were Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Rev. Dr. McLeod, Rev. Dr. Robinson, Rev. Mr. Alford and Rev. Mr. Pierce. Madison F. Larkin was chairman of the reception. The reverend gentleman mentioned and Messrs. Pearsall and Mahy, of the Y. M. C. A., and Sanborn had history of the mission. The mission orchestra and choir gave musical selections, and addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Alford and Rev. Dr. Robinson, directing attention to the inestimable value of the work done by the mission and bidding Mr. Sanborn Godspeed to his new field of usefulness in Chicago, and Mr. Hendsey welcome to his new duties.

Many of those who were lifted up by the Rescue Mission were in the audience and gave testimony. Mr. Sanborn received the history of the mission. A. W. Dickson also spoke on the good work of the mission. In the absence of J. A. Lansing, who was kept away by sickness, Mr. Pearsall read a statistical account of the mission. C. H. Chandler read a set of resolutions which were adopted. The history of the mission was personally introduced to the audience and Mr. Sanborn took his farewell.

THE THIRTEENTH DEPARTS.

Camp Meade Is Rapidly Being Deserted by the Troops. Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Nov. 14.—The Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment left this afternoon for Sumnerville, S. C., which will hereafter be the headquarters of General Ames' brigade for the Second corps. Colonel Glenn has been in command of the brigade for ten days and will be relieved when he reaches the new camp. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Ninth Ohio colored battalion, a wagon train and First division headquarters, left today.

The troops have been leaving on schedule time since Saturday, and if there is no delay General Young expects to complete the movement on Wednesday. The Fifteenth Minnesota, Third Connecticut and Two Hundred and First New York leave tomorrow for the south and Wednesday General Young starts with his staff and the signal corps. Dr. Joseph K. Woodruff of Norristown, who was in charge of the Second division hospital, has been relieved and granted an honorable discharge.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Can Mexico Exercise Territorial Jurisdiction Over American Soil? Washington, Nov. 14.—The state department is making strong efforts to secure the release of the American, Temple, who is now in a Mexican jail on the charge of murder committed in the United States, and it has instructed Mr. Powell Clayton, United States minister to Mexico, to address himself directly to the Mexican foreign office on the subject. The principle involved in the case is regarded of the highest importance, for it tempers the question of the American authorities it will amount to an admission on the part of our own government the right of Mexico to exercise extra territorial jurisdiction over American soil.

Victims of Typhoid.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—Two more soldiers died here today of typhoid fever. F. S. Elder, aged 25, a musician of Company H, Fourth Missouri volunteers, died at St. Joseph's hospital. His home was at Franklin, Morgan county, Ill. Robert Bricker, aged 22, corporal, Company B, Third Connecticut volunteers, died at St. Joseph's hospital. He lived at 239 Canal street, Westley, N. J.

Belgians Capture Boer.

London, Nov. 15.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: "We are solemnly informed from the Congo Free State that the Belgians have captured Boer, a Dutchman, about 90 miles north of Helof, on the White Nile."

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Weather Forecast.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Forecast for Thursday: For Eastern States, fair to clear, Tuesday with light easterly winds, Wednesday, fair and sunny.

THE FILIPINOS ASK JUSTICE

A Piteful Appeal from an Oppressed Race.

CONSIDERATION SOUGHT. The Document Drawn Up by the Filipino Junta to Be Presented to the President of the United States Points Out the Injustice of the Present Condition Which Acts Entirely to the Detriment of the Insurgents—Confidence in President McKinley and American People.

Hong Kong, Nov. 14.—The Filipino Junta, representatives of General Aguinaldo and the Philippine government here, have drawn up what they designate as an "appeal to President McKinley and the American people," but what is in reality rather in the nature of an arraignment of American actions in the Philippines. United States Senator Burton, former United States minister to Siam, was asked by the junta to present the memorial to the United States government and people. Mr. Barrett replied that, while he could have no official influence regarding the status of the matter, he was satisfied that the document which represented the sentiments of the Filipinos would receive at the hand of the Americans all the consideration it merited. The memorial says: "We, the Hong Kong representatives of our countrymen, appeal to the great and good judgment of President McKinley and the American people, as it is always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed. "While the fate of the islands is still undecided, and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos—awaiting patiently the conclusion of the Paris conference—we implore the intervention of the president, supported by the will of the people to end the slights shown our leaders, soldiers and people by some of the American military and naval officers, although we do not wish to wrong Admiral Dewey or General Otis."

"The memorial then avers that 'false reports are spread abroad, alleging that the Filipinos are responsible for all the friction, and that the tension is greater every day, and any moment a shot may be fired by an irresponsible American or Filipino soldier, leading to great bloodshed, and beseech 'the United States' to help the junta to 'control our own people by directing American officials at Manila to temper their actions with friendship, justice and fairness.' "FILIPINOS WERE FAIR. "From the commencement of the hostilities